SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., red.

[Instructions 52-56 for checking standard car scales] Instruktsiia 52-56 po poverke obraztsovykh vagonnykh vesov. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1956. 11 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Scales(Weighing instruments)--Testing)

MIKHAYLICHENKO, Nikolay Gavrilovich; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., redaktor; UDAL'TSOV, A.N., glavnyy redaktor

[Device for testing the strenght and plasticity of metals under torsion] Ustanovka dlia ispytanii metallov na prochnost' i plastichnost' pri kruchenii. Tema 2, no. P-56-443. Moskva, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1956. 14 p. (MIRA 10:4)

(Metals--Testing) (Torsion)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.

Use of automatic and electronic devices in weighing instruments.
Izm.tekh. no.1:74-77 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Weighing-machines) (Scales (Weighing instruments))

USSR/Fitting Out of Laboratories- Instruments, H-
Their Theory, Construction, and Use.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8635

Author : Shchedrovitskiy, S.S.
Inst :
Title : The Automation of Analytical and Microanalytical Balances

Orig Pub : Izmerit. tekhnika, 1956, No 2, 78-83

Abstract : The design of modern analytical and microanalytical balances is discussed from the point of view of the methods and means used in the mechanization and automation of the weighing process. Among the mechanical means of mechanizing and automatizing the weighing process, the author includes improvements in the direct-reading range of the scale, the application of oscillation dampers, and the mechanization of the loading of the weights. The application of electric and electronic elements in the construction of balances makes possible the continuous

Card 1/2

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Standard requirements for precision scales and weights. Standartizatsiia. no.5:54-60 S-O '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Scales(Weighing instruments)--Standards))

BELIK, Nikolay Ivanovich; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; OBMORSHEV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.; KOCHETOVA, G.F., red.izdatel'stva; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Instruments for measuring differentials of gas pressure; theory, methods of research and testing] Pribory dlia izmerenii malykh raznostei davlenii gazov; teoriia, metody issledovanii i poverka. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 226 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Manometer)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.

Scientific and industrial conference on instrument manufacture.
Izm.tekh.no.1:84-85 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Measuring instruments)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.; FLEKSER, L.A.

Investigating torsion balances. Izm. tekh. no.3:26-31 My-Je '57.
(Torsion balance) (MLRA 10:8)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.

United system of allowable errors for all-purpose weights. Izm. tekh. no.6:32-35 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Weights and measures--Standards)

28-58-1-18/34

AUTHOR: Shchedrovitskiy, S.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Analytic Weights (Analiticheskiye giri)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, # 1, pp 46-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices has developed a general standard for weights which includes analytic weights and regulates all their basic parameters. The standard was approved in 1957. The weights are subdivided into classes by the permissible error of the mass value. This is shown in a chart. No more weight certificates will be required for work with such weights. For the first time in the USSR, the system includes weights with nominal values divisible by 3, 30 and 300 mass units, which reduces the number of weights and simplifies the work with analytic balances.

ASSOCIATION: VNII Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Shchedrovitskiy, S.S. SOV-115-58-3-34/41

TITLE: The Survey and Maintenance of Measuring Instruments at British Chemical Plants (Tekhnicheskiy nadzor za priborami i ekspluatatsiya ikh na angliyskikh khimicheskikh zavodakh)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 95 - 96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The organization of survey and maintenance of measuring instruments at the Billingham Imperial Chemical Industries and Distiller Co.plants is described, as well as the plants' Practices in developing new instrument designs.
There are 2 tables.

1. Measurement equipment--Maintenance

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Shchedrovitskiy, S.S. SOV/115-58-6-35/43

TITLE: Methods and Apparatus for Calibrating and Checking of Accelerometers (Metody i apparatura dlya graduirovki i poverki akselerometrov)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 97 - 93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Accelerometers are used for controlling the properties of machine tools, pumps, engines, etc., and their field of application is widening. The calibrating and checking of these devices must be further developed. The present methods of static calibration are shown in Table 1. This method is very accurate, but the range of measurements is limited. The calibrating of accelerometers in the centrifugal field is difficult, because the distance from the pivot axis to the gravity center of the inertia load must be found. P.N. Agaletskiy proposed a differential method [Ref 1,2] which has the drawback of summing all casual errors. Dynamic calibrating must be used in all cases where vibration accelerations, impact phenomena, transition processes, etc. are measured. A vibration stand with electrodynamic vibrators of type VS 300-P has been developed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev [Ref 4] (Figure 1). It operates in the frequency range of 100 to 10,000 cycles with an amplitude of 0.5 mm. Reso-

Card 1/2

nance exciters of oscillations are used for accelerations of 500 g. For accelerations above 10,000 cycles piezoelectric vibrators are used which consist of a set of piezoceramic discs or rings mostly of barium titanate. For measuring the amplitude of the oscillations, optical methods are applied (Table 3). Overloads of 20,000 g and more are produced by single impulse accelerations. For this purpose, ballistic pendula and falling hammers are applied. The ballistic pendula will be treated in one of the next issues. A calibrating stand of the falling hammer type is shown in Figure 3. It is used for accelerations of up to 100,000 g. There are 4 tables, 2 photos, 2 diagrams and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology Imeni D.I. Mendeleyev).

SOV/28-59-1-4/29

AUTHOR: Shchedrovitskiy, G. P. Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Ways of Standardizing Scales (Puti standartizatsii vesov)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya 1959, Nr 1, pp 14 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a study on the standardization of scales. The latter are subdivided in three groups scales of general designation; scales of wide designation and scales of special designation, with characteristics of both groups. The VNII of the Committee of Standards Measures and Measuring Devices, the VNIIM and the Sverdlovsk Branch VNIIM are carrying out scientific work. To give the materials for creating of based standards. There are 2 diagrams and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: VNII Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices)

Card 1/1

SOV/115-59-9-2/37

AUTHOR: Burdun, G.D., and Shchedrovitskiy, S.S.

TITLE: The Conference of the German Directorate of Measures and Weights of the German Democratic Republic

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 3-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The German Directorate of Measures and Weights of the German Democratic Republic held a conference from February 21, 1959 to March 3, 1959. The conference was attended by representatives of the district directorates of measures and weights of the GDR and by representatives of metrological services in the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. The President of the German Directorate of Measures and Weights, Professor Josef Staneck (Shtanek) gave a speech on the organization and structure of this Directorate. The foreign metrologists participated in the discussion following this report. The conference participants visited the new site of the Central Physical-Technological Institute in Hirschgarten, a suburb of Berlin. Scientific-technological problems

Card 1/4

The Conference of the German Directorate of Measures and Weights of the German Democratic Republic

of metrology were discussed by the conference participants during their unofficial conversations or when inspecting the laboratories of the Central Physical-Technological Institute in Berlin, and the district directorates in Fürstenwalde, Ilmenau, Dresden and Leipzig. The conference of the German Directorate of Measures and Weights showed the necessity for a future development of its facilities. An increased exchange of scientific information and practical experience in the field of metrology is necessary. The conference participants recommended that similar national conferences be conducted with the participation of foreign metrology specialists, not less than once within two years. The scientific-technological cooperation must be increased by exchanging scientific literature and reference gages for comparison. The foreign delegations praised the high level of the organization and the scientific-technological activity of the Central Physical-Tech-

The Conference of the German Directorate of Measures and Weights of the German Democratic Republic

nical Institute and the district directorates of the German Directorate of Measures and Weights. The authors of this article review the activities of the Directorate and the Institute. The scientific works of the Institute are published in scientific and technological periodicals and are printed in the annual collections of works. In the collection Nr 6 (1958), for example, there were 15 papers. Doctor E. Padelt (Padel't) published an article on principal conceptions of measuring techniques. The article by G.I. Bültemann (Byulteman) and M. Schuster (Shuster) dealt with experiments for determining the correction coefficient which accounts for the influence of deformations on the readings of piston gages. The publication of instructions has been standardized and centralized. The authors report on the new site of the Central Physical-Technological Institute in Berlin-Hirschgarten. The construction of this site will be completed within 10 years. The scientific

The Conference of the German Directorate of Measures and Weights of the German Democratic Republic

sections of the Institute are relieved from all administrative work. The Institute belongs to the number of highly qualified metrological institutions working on an international level. The laboratories of the Institute work on the development, maintenance and perfection of references for all physical-technological magnitudes. They participate in international comparisons of references. They develop new methods and measuring instruments of the highest accuracy. The laboratories also test and certify reference measures and instruments of the highest categories. The scientific workers maintain close ties with industry and are available for consultations.

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Standardizing weighing machines. Standartizatsiia 23 no.1:14-17 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Weighing machines--Standards)

9(6) SOV/32-25-1-47/51

AUTHORS: Shchedrovitskiy, S. S., Moiseyev, B. M., Mashintsev, Ye. V.

TITLE: Arrangement for the Microthermogravimetric Analysis With Automatic Recording of the Results (Ustanovka dlya mikrotermogravimetricheskogo analiza s avtomaticheskoy zapis'yu rezul'tatov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 122-125 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This instrument was constructed by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Committee for Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), the Laboratoriya fazovykh prevrashcheniya Instituta obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Laboratory for Phase Transformation of the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AS USSR), and the Tsentral'nyy konstruktorskiy byuro Akademsnaba (Central Design Office of the Akademsnab). The instrument was designed for investigations of sample quantities of up to 1 mg; it makes possible an automatic recording of the changes in weight of the order of magnitude of 0.01 mg on a heating of up to 400°. The instrument consists of a reconstructed electron

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microbalance "Elektron 1" (produced by the Sartorius company), a specially designed heating element, and a pyrometer according to N. S. Kurnakov. The application of the balance pans above the beam of the balance (which arrangement is more useful) was arranged in such a way that a hanger bearing with a low center of gravity and a damper device were used (Fig 1). A figure and the description of the balance "Elektron 1" are given (Figs 2,3), as well as the diagram of the electron scheme of the balance (Fig 4), and data on this balance. Experiments by pyrolyses of various substances were carried out. The diagram of a dehydration of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ (Fig 5) is given and the process taking place is represented as follows:

$$CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O \longrightarrow CuSO_4 \cdot 3H_2O \longrightarrow CuSO_4 \cdot H_2O \longrightarrow CuSO_4$$

There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

DOBRYNIN, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich; LOGINOV, L.I., inzh., retsenzent; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; AKIMOVA, A.G., red.izd-va; SOROKINA, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Devices for use in the automatic control of industrial processes] Pribory avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 190 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Automatic control)
(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.

Inspection of laboratory precision balances and weights in the German Democratic Respublic. Nov.izm.prib.i metod. ikh pov. no.1:80-88 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Germany, East--Weights and measures--Testing)
(Germany, East--Balance--Testing)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.

Trends in the development of weighing equipment. Priborostroenie no. 12:2-5 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Weighing machines)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S. Prinimali Uchastiye: FURER, G.L., inzh.; FLEKSER, L.A., inzh.; RYMAR', N.F., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; ZELKIN, I., red.izd-va; MATVEYEVA. A., tekhn. red.

[Mass measuring equipment] Tekhnika izmereniia massy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo standartov, 1961. 353 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda vesovykh avtomatov im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Furer).

(Weighing machines) (Weights and measures)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOPEYKINA, N.N., inzh.; TARAPIN, V.N., inzh.; GOLOVKO, Z.I., inzh.; KISELEVSKIY, S.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOV, A.I., inzh.

Universal loader limiter. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.7:16-19 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo i dorozhnogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Safety appliances)

BERKMAN, I.L., inzh.; KOPEYKINA, N.N., inzh.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Universal load limiter for construction cranes. Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.6:7-9 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Equipment and supplies)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.; Prinimal uchastiye FURER, G.L., inzh.; RYMAR', N.F., dots., nauchnyy red.; ZELKIN, I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA,A., tekhn. red.

[Eauipment for the measurement of mass]Tekhnika izmereniia massy. Moskva, Standartgiz, 1961. 353 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Weighing machines)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

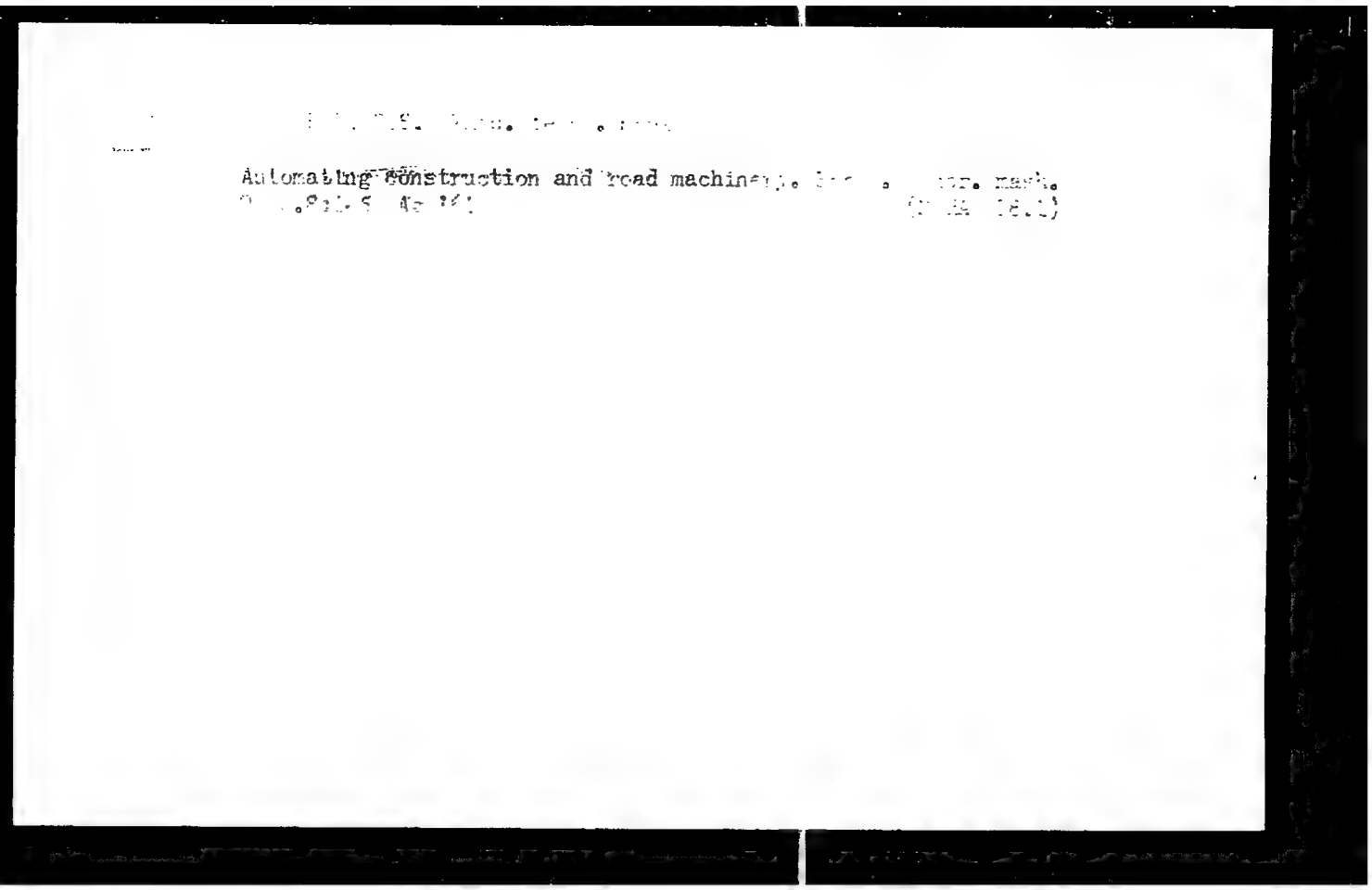
Automation of building machinery and prospects for its development in the next 20 years. Stroi.i dor.mash. 6 no.11:23-26 N '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(Building machinery industry) (Automatic control)

AKOL'ZIN, P.N.; ARAKEL'YANTS, N.M.; BUYANOVA, O.A.; KIRNOSOV, V.I.; KISELEVSKIY, S.L.; TARAPIN, V.N.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.; EYDEL'MAN, R.Ya.

Unified series of strain gauges for the automation of construction and road machinery. Priborostroenie no.8:11-12 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Strain gauges)



CRESHNIKOV, V.V.; FIGIN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
[illegible], V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Electrical measuring devices with direct valuation]
Elektroizmeritel'nye pribory neposredstvennoi otsenki;
spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie,"
1964. 183 p. (MIRA 17:7)

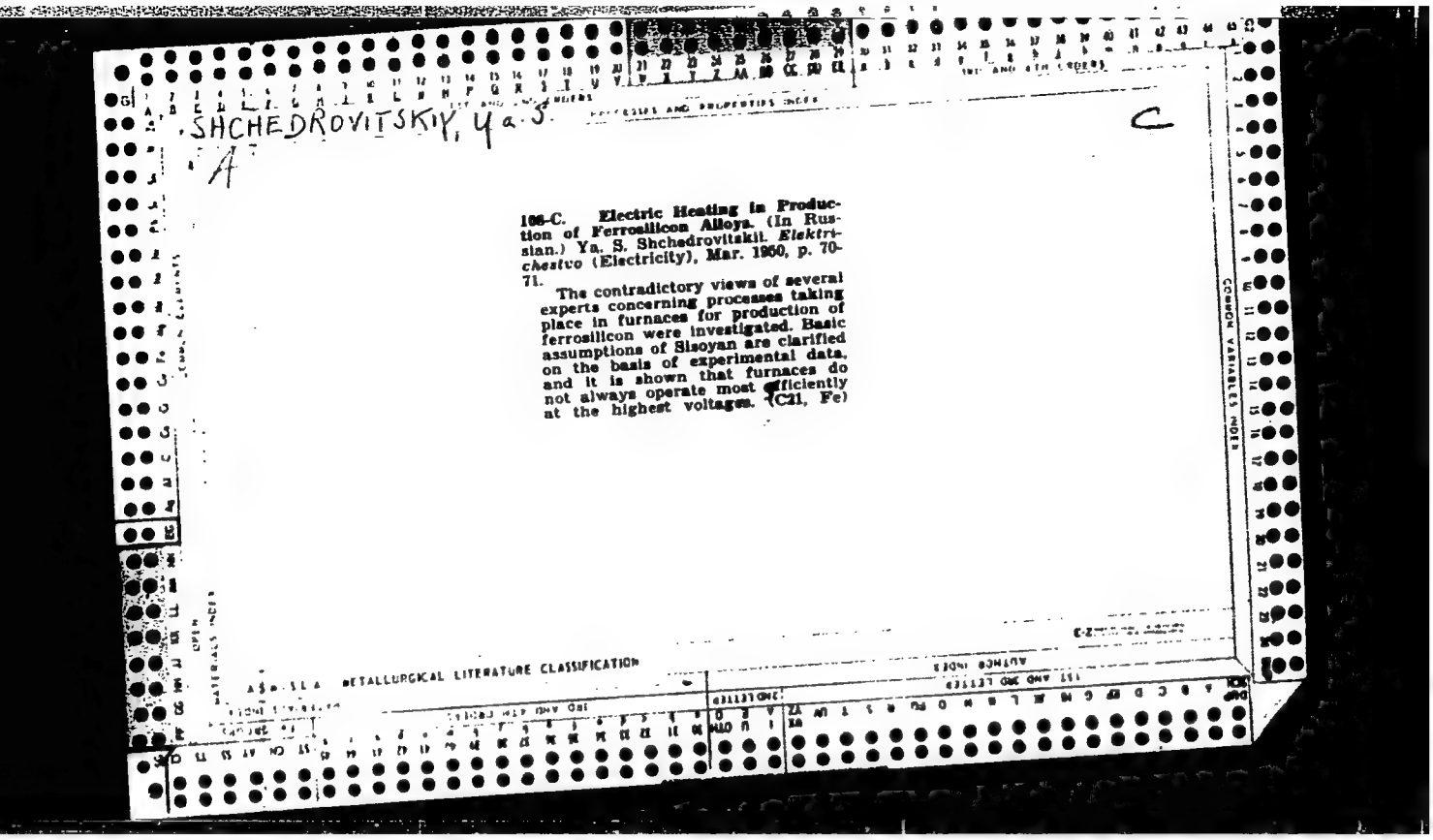
ZALICHENOK, Gavriil Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, laureat Gos. premii; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; KUPERSHMIDT, L.S., red.

[Automating enterprises of the construction industry] Avtomatizatsiia predpriiatii stroitel'noi industrii. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 419 p. diagr. (MIRA 18:12)

GIPPENREITER, Yu.B.; VERGILES, N. Yu.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, L.P.

Modified method for the registration of eye tremor. Vop. psikhol. no.5:118-121 S-O '64

1. Otdeleniye psikhologii Moskovskogo universiteta.



SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S.

A

C

106-C. **Electric Heating in Production of Ferrosilicon Alloys.** (In Russian.) Ya. S. Shchedrovitskii. *Elektrichestvo* (Electricity), Mar. 1950, p. 70-71.

The contradictory views of several experts concerning processes taking place in furnaces for production of ferrosilicon were investigated. Basic assumptions of Sisoyan are clarified on the basis of experimental data, and it is shown that furnaces do not always operate most efficiently at the highest voltages. (C21, Fe)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Chelyabinsk)

Selection of operating conditions for the ferrosilicon furnace. Elektrichestvo no.1:3-8 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)
(Electric furnaces)

SOV/133-58-11-4/25

AUTHORS: Maksimov, Yu.S., Engineer and Shchedrovitskiy, Ya.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Expediency of Smelting Ferrosilicon in Blast Furnaces (O tselesoobraznosti vyplavki ferrosilitsiya v domennykh pechakh)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 11, pp 976 - 978 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Advantages of producing ferrosilicon in electric furnaces as against in blast furnaces are discussed. It is pointed out that thermodynamic and kinetic data on the reduction of silicon as well as the actual fuel and power consumption for the production of ferrosilicon by the above two methods indicate that the electric method is more economical. The solution of the problem on the replacement of blast furnace ferrosilicon with that produced in electric furnaces could be simplified by carrying out smelting of ferrosilicon in a small blast furnace using oxygen blast (as proposed by A.P. Lyuban) and comparing the results obtained with those of smelting 18 and 23% ferrosilicon in electric furnaces.

Card1/2

SOV/133-58-11-4/25

On the Expediency of Smelting Ferrosilicon in Blast Furnaces

Simultaneously, with the discontinuation of the production of low-grade ferrosilicon in blast furnaces, the construction of economical electric furnaces of the closed type is advocated. There are 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Chelyabinskiy SNKh and Chelyabinskiy zavod ferrosplavov (Chelyabinsk Ferro-alloys Works)

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOV, Yu.S.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S.

Progressive practices in the production of ferrosilicon.
Metallurg 5 no.6:34-35 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ferrosilicon)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S.

Increase in the power output of closed-arc charge-resistance furnaces.
Prom. energ. 15 no.10:4-6 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Electric furnaces) (Metallurgical furnaces)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOV, Yu.S., inzh.

Reduce the cost of ferrosilicon production in electric furnaces.
Stal' 20 no.10:911-914 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii i sovnarkhoz.
(Ferrosilicon--Electrometallurgy)
(Electrometallurgy--Costs)

BEZOBRAZOV, S.V.; KADARMETOV, Kh.K ; KOLOYARTSEV, V L.; SHELEV, A.A.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S.

Investigating the furnace bath following the experimental production of ferrosilicochromium from ores and quartzite. Stal' 21 no.10:903-907 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
(Iron-silicon-chromium alloys--Metallurgy)
(Smelting furnaces)

SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Yakov Samuilovich; FROLOV, A.A., retsenzent; ROZENTSVEYG, Ya.D., red.; BUR'KOV, M.M., red. izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[High-silicon ferroalloys; production of silicon and ferrosilicon] Vysokokremnistye ferrosplavy; proizvodstvo kremnia i ferrosilitsiia. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 256 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Ferrosilicon) (Silicon)

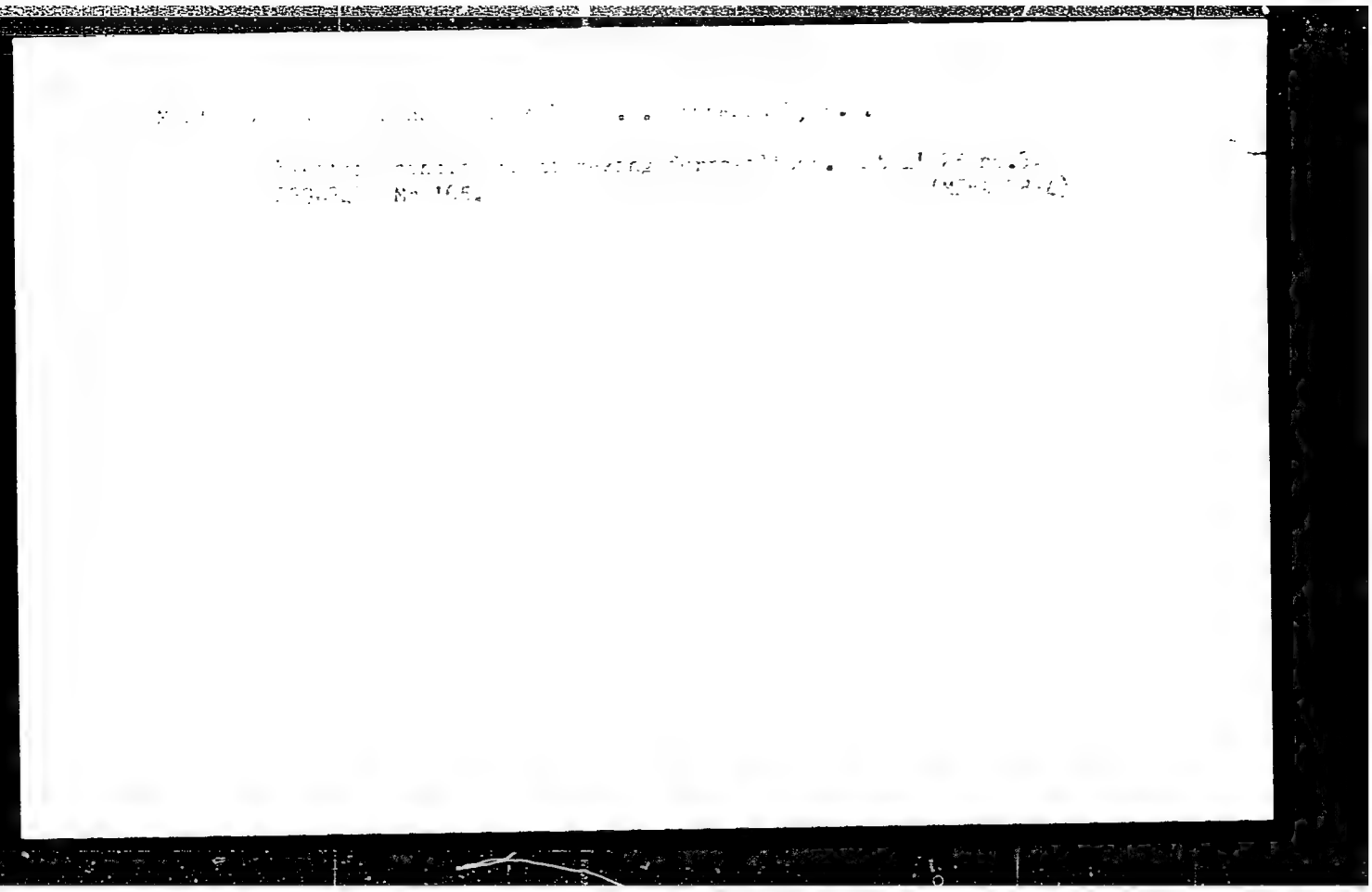
SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKULINSKIY, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Concerning A.S. Mi'ulinskii's article "Determination of the parameters of electric ore-smelting furnaces." Elektrichestvo no.1:90-92 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

(Electric furnaces)
(Mikulinskii, A.S.)

MAL'TSEV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Discussing G.F.Platonov's article "Minimum voltage zone of furnace transformers of ore reducing and ore smelting electric furnaces." Prom.energ. 17 no.2:34-35 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric furnaces) (Platonov, G.F.)



SHMEL'KOV, V.I.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, Ya.S.; KADARMETOV, Kh.N.; BRIKOVA, O.V.; SHIRYAYEV, Yu.S.; AGARKOVA, N.A.; KRAVCHINSKIY, R.V.; TAMBOVTSEV, V.A.

Material and power balance in melting carbon ferrochromium in a large furnace. Stal' 24 no.12:1094-1096 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

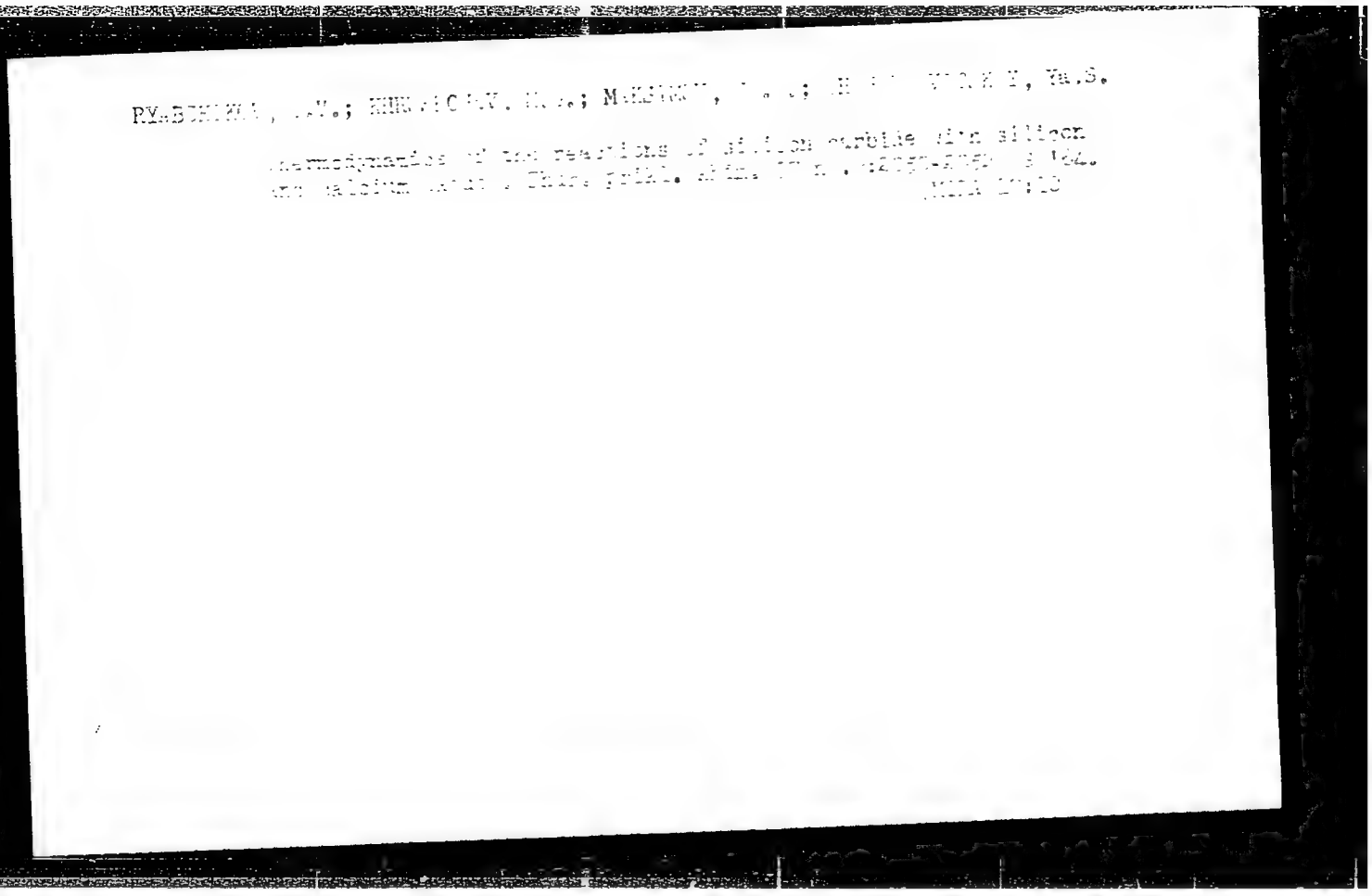
MAL'TSEV, L.A.; AKHMETSHIN, N.F.; ANIVICHKINA, A.A.; SHOMEROVITSKIY, Ya.S.; BARASHKIN, I.I.; PEKARSKIY, L.F.; SEMENOV, V.Ye.

Secondary current supply in closed-top ferroalloy-smelting furnaces. Stal' 25 no.12:1099-1100 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii i Almaznyanskiy zavod ferrosplavov.

SHCHEDROVSKIY, Yakov Samuilovich; FROLOV, A.A., retsenzent; ROZENTSVEYG, Ya.D., red.; BUR'KOV, M.M., red. izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[High silicon ferroalloys; production of silicon and ferrosilicon] Vysokokremnistye ferrosplavy; proizvodstvo kremnia i ferrosilitsiia. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 256 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Ferrosilicon) (Silicon)



SECHENOV, V.V. (Vladivostok)

Significance of the hourly secretion rate of free hydrochloric acid in the study of the acid-forming function of the stomach. Sov. med. 28 no.7:13-17 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:8)

SHCHEDRYY, M.S.

New method of babbitting bearings. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi no.50:8 '53. (MLRA 7:2)
(Bearings (Machinery))

MALAKHOV, K.N., inzh.; SHCHEDURSKIY, S.F., inzh.

Penalties or tariff rates? Zhel.-dor.transp. 43 no.9:39-42 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Demurrage (Car service))
(Railroads--Rates)

SHCHEGAL, A.M.

Concrete leveler. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.4:24-25 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Moskovskogo tresta Mekhanizirovannogo stroitel'stva No. 7 Upravleniya glavnogo mekhanika-energetika Glavmosstroya Moskovskogo gorodskogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.
(Concrete construction--Equipment and supplies)
(Pavements, Concrete)

SHCHEGALEV, I.

Collective farm radio reception and rediffusion center. Radio no.8:21 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Russkoye Maklakovo--Radio)

OYVIN, I.A.; VENGLINSKAYA, Ye.A.; SHCHEGEL', S.M. (Krasnodar)

Effect of adenosinetriphosphoric acid on cutaneous capillary permeability: method for the determination of local disorders of capillary permeability. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 3 no.3:33-38 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Krasnoy Armii.

(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY, eff. of drugs on, ATP, trypane blue test in determ. of localized cutaneous permeability disord. (Rus))

(ADENYLPYROPHOSPHATE, eff. on capillary permeability, trypane blue test in determ. of localized cutaneous permeability disord. (Rus))

SHCHEGEL', S.M. (Krasnodar)

Role of active globulins in increased capillary permeability in inflammation. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no.3:14-17 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BURNS AND SCALDS) (CAPILLARIES--PERMEABILITY)
(GLOBULIN)

OYVIN, I.A.; MILASH, G.P.; SHUBICH, M.G.; VENGLINSKAYA, Ye.A.; LUTSENKO, N.M.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, I.A.; TOKAREV, O.Yu.; SHCHEGEL', S.M.; YAGODKINA, Ye.G. (Krasnodar)

Relation of the development of inflammation to the state of the blood coagulation system. Arkh. pat. 26 no.2:63-68 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin), kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent G.P. Milash) i kafedra gistologii (zav. - dotsent M.G. Shubich) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHCHEGEL'SKAYA, N., inzhener.

arched metal supports at the Lutugin mine. Mast.ugl. 3 no.2:15-16 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining) (Coal mines and mining--Donets Basin) (Mine timbering)

SHCHEGEL'SKAYA, N., inzhener.

Introduce without fear the system of complete roof caving.
Mast.ugl. 5 no.9:9-10 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

S/081/63/000/004/031/051
B149/B186

AUTHOR: Shchegirev, I. I.

TITLE: The aging and detonation stability of plastic dynamites

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 504, abstract 4N380 (In collection: Vzryvnoye delo, no. 49/6, M., Gosgortekhizdat, 1962, 125-130)

TEXT: To eliminate the effect of aging and to increase the detonating capacity of dynamites, the author makes the following proposals: introducing into plastic dynamites up to 15-20% of hexogen or other sensitizers insoluble in nitroglycerin; increasing the power of the initiating impulse; increasing the cartridge diameter to 40-45 mm; preheating the dynamites before use and loading the dynamite cartridges into the bore-hole in such a way that there is no gap between the walls of the bore-hole and the cartridge. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SHCHEGLAKOV, I.A.

*Influence of Molten-Metal Coatings on the Mechanical Properties of Steel and Alloys. Ya. M. Potak and I. M. Shcheglakov (*Zhur. Tekhn. Fiziki*, 1955, 25, (5), 887–907). [In Russian]. An investigation was made of the phenomenon of premature fracture of steel and a variety of other cold-brittle alloys when in contact with low-m. p. metals. Materials tested were: (1) a Cr steel with coatings of pure Sn, Pb, and Cd, as well as Pb–Sn solders of various compn.; (2) an austenitic steel coated with Sn; (3) a brass with 59% Cu and ~1% Pb, coated with Sn, Hg, and Sn–Pb solder; (4) Cu coated with Pb–Sn and with Hg; (5) a rolled Al alloy contg. ~1·5% Mn coated with Pb–Sn alloy; (6) a cast Al alloy contg. Si ~7 and Mg ~0·3%, coated with Pb–Sn alloy; (7), (8), and (9) Cd, Pb, Zn, resp., all coated with Hg. All coatings were applied after careful cleaning and etching of the surface. Mech. testing took place at room temp. and also at temp. above the m.p. of the coating metals. With Hg coatings, additional tests were performed at −60° C. The results, presented in extensive tables, can be summarized as follows: (*a*) When tested at temp. slightly above the m.p. of the coatings (1), (3), (6), (9) were considerably weakened by their presence, while the rest were virtually unaffected. Whether a metal is affected depends not only on its crystal structure, but also on its usual mode of fracture (granular or transgranular) and on the magnitude of the elastic stresses produced in testing it. Soft metals in which it is impossible to produce high elastic stresses are insensitive to coating. (*b*) The sensitive metals are further weakened by testing at still higher temp. (relative to their uncoated strength at these temp.) and austenitic steel (2), which was unaffected at temp. just above the m.p. of its coating becomes severely weakened. The stresses required to produce an effect are reduced with increasing temp. of testing. (*c*) If, at temp. just above the m.p. of the coating, a metal is weakened by one coating, it will be weakened by all the others. Conversely, if it is insensitive to one, it is insensitive to all. Thus the weakening effect of the liq. coating is not due to a sp. reaction between the two metals. (*d*) The effect of a solid coating (room- and low-temp. testing) is much less than that of a liq. coating, although in some cases, e.g. high-tensile steel coated with Sn and other metals, the effect is still large. Hard-metal coatings have only the effect of facilitating the formation of the first surface cracks; thereafter the cracks spread exactly as in uncoated specimens. (*e*) The hypothesis that the weakening effect on steel is due to diffusion into the lattice of low-m.p. coatings at temp. <370° C. has not been confirmed by experiment. (*f*) The most probable explanation is that the phenomenon is a physico-mech. surface effect; the coatings assist crack advance and lower the surface energy.—A. F. B.

MG

(1)

SHCHEGLAYEV, A. V.; VARSHAVSKIY, D. F.

Bearings (Machinery)

Analysis of breakdown of resistance bearing in a steam turbine. Izv. VTI, 21, No. 6 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

AUTHORS: Shcheglayev, A. V. (Corresponding Member Ac.Sc. USSR) and Deych, M.E. (Cand. Tech. Sc.) (Moscow Power Institute)

TITLE: Certain questions relating to increasing the efficiency of steam turbines. (Nekotorye voprosy povysheniya ekonomichnosti parovykh turbin).

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), Vol.4, No.4, April, 1957, pp. 3 - 6 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Most of the work that has been done on aerodynamics of the flow parts has been concentrated on the intermediate stages. It is quite recently and only in the Moscow Power Institute that the regulating stages have been investigated, whilst the treatment of low pressure stages with small d/l ratios at high subsonic and supersonic speeds has hardly been commenced. In this article the authors consider some questions of the efficiency of steam turbines and of the losses which are associated with design and manufacture in order to judge of the best directions for future research. With the use of high steam conditions leakages acquire particular importance. Leakages may occur in the fixings of the nozzle segments of the regulating stages. Leakage can occur through butt joints and it is particularly difficult to make a steamtight joint around the edges of segments. Leakages can also occur around diaphragms and particularly at the annular surface where the

Certain questions relating to increasing the efficiency of steam turbines. (Cont.)

diaphragm joins the frame. It is particularly important to maintain in operation minimum clearances at the glands. In many turbines the glands wear, and this increases losses from steam leakage. Correct selection of the regulating stages has a considerable influence on the efficiency of a turbine. In turbines with high initial steam temperature the regulating stage should be designed for a considerable heat drop. Curtis wheels with two rows of blading which have been used in these stages in the past do not have high enough efficiency and new turbines are being designed with a single row of blades on this wheel. However, work has recently been done in the Moscow Power Institute to improve the efficiency of wheels with two rows of blading and efficiencies of 72 to 75% have been obtained. Therefore, it may be again advisable to use such stages in some types of turbine for high steam conditions. The work which has been done on the intermediate stages of turbines has resulted in satisfactory efficiency. However, available data suggests that it is not always possible to find the best solution which gives the smallest loss due to flow of steam over the binding on the working blades, and improvements in this respect could be achieved.

Certain questions relating to increasing the efficiency of steam turbines. (Cont.)

necessary to develop practical questions of modelling so that the main requirements of similarity are fulfilled. Finally, it is most important to make full scale tests on new and reconstructed turbines in power stations. Insufficient attention is being paid to this matter. It is surprising that the Kharkov turbine works still has no laboratory and that the Leningrad works has not used for experiments a high pressure Heat and Electric Power Station that is on its very doorstep. No figures, no literature references.

MIROSHNICHENKO, B.P.; BOMBLEVSKIY, Z.[Bomblewski,Z.],(Pol'skaya narodnaya Respublika);GZHIBOVSKIY, Z.[Grzybowski, Z.], (Pol'skaya narodnaya Respublika);SHCHEGEL'NYAK, V. [Shchehel'niak,V.],(Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika);TOMAN, I. (Chekhoslovatskaya SSR); ENGERT, M. (Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika); PIFLOV, K.(Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika); LOZE, E.(Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika); BOYTEL', B. [Boitel, B.],(Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika); LAZAR, D., (Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika); NIKIFOROV, V.,(Narodnaya Respublika Bolgariy); GERTSOVICH, G.B., red.; STUPOVA, A.D., red.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N., red.; PAK, G.V., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Planning in European socialist countries] Planirovanie v evropeiskikh stranakh sotsializma. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 279 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy.
(Europe, Eastern--Economic policy)

L 36431-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6013439 JD/DJ/JE/GD SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0055/0061

AUTHOR: Shchegol', A. Ya.

ORG: Kharkov Polytechnic Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of a piston heat shield on operating process parameters and thermal condition of a piston in a highly supercharged engine

SOURCE: Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya (Internal combustion engines), no. 1. Kharkov, Izd-vo Khar'k. univ., 1965, 55-61

TOPIC TAGS: engine piston, engine performance characteristic, engine component / D70 piston engine

ABSTRACT: The effects of a piston heat shield on operating parameters and thermal condition of a highly supercharged engine were experimentally investigated on engine D70 (D = 240 mm, S = 270 mm, n = 1000 rpm, ε = 13). The heat shield 1 (see Fig. 1) of piston 2 (aluminum AK-4) was made of 1Kh18N9T steel. Piston temperatures were monitored by 8 thermocouples and recorded on oscillograph E0-7. Indicator MAI-2 was used to obtain indicator diagrams. Curves of operating parameters (η, etc) are presented as a function of supercharging (2.6--2.8 kg/cm^2) for constant engine parameters p_e = 16.25 kg/cm^2 and n = 850 rpm. Piston temperatures for various engines and operating ranges are tabulated, and the temperature distribution in the experimental piston is shown and compared with the above. It is concluded that the

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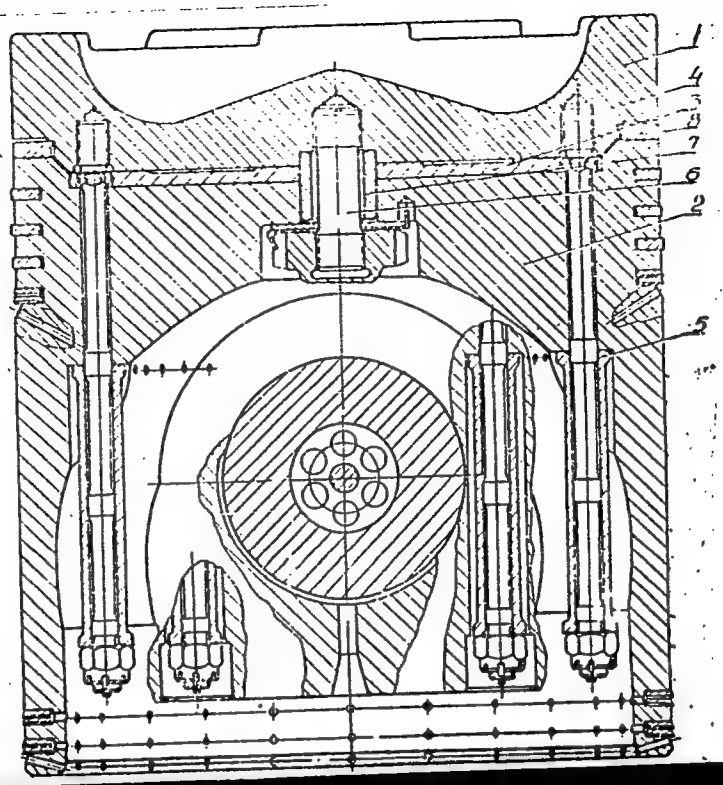

Fig. 1. Piston with heat shield.

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ACC NR: AT6013439 2

heat shield decreases heat losses to the lubrication system, improves piston ring life due to lower temperatures, allows operation with uncooled pistons (where external cooling is normally required), and lowers the effective fuel consumption (to 2 g/hp·hr). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

KOZLOV, P. (g. Rovno); SOKOLOV, [illegible]; CHERKASOV, N.; YERKIN, M.; SHCHEGLOV, A., instruktor; BONDAR', N.; MORSHCHININ, S., inzh. (Kazan'); SOKOLOV, S.; BARINOVA, Z., inzh.

Readers relate, advise and criticize. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.18:32-33 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Kozlov). 2. Rukovoditel' lektorskoy gruppy oblastnogog soveta professional'nykh soyuzov, (for Sokolov). 3. Rabotnik ob"yedineniya "Sel'khoztekhnika", Tlumachskiy rayon, Stanislavskoy obl. (for Cherkasov). 4. Zaveduyushchiy Chelyabinskoy yuridicheskoy konsul'tatsiyey professional'nykh soyuzov (for Yerkin). 5. Rayonnyy komitet professional'nogo soyuza zheleznodorozhnikov Karagandinskogo otdeleniya Kazakhskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Shcheglov). 6. Sekretar' postoyanno deystvuyushchego proizvodstvennogo soveshchaniya tsentral'nykh remontnykh masterskikh tresta "Ukrgazneftestroy", Kiyev (for Bondar'). 7. Zaveduyushchiy neshtatnym otdelom truda i zarabotnoy platy pri Kalininskom oblastnom komitete professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh stroitel'stva i promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov (for Sokolov). 8. Krasavinskiy l'nokombinat, g. Krasavino, Vologodskoy obl. (for Barinova).
(Labor laws and legislation) (Trade unions)
(Russia--industries)

SHCHEGLOV, A., general-polkovnik

The standard of military training should be equal to the requirements of our time. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.2:18-23 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Komanduyushchiy voyskami Bakinskogo okruga protivovozdushnoy oborony.

SHCHEGLOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Critical speeds of conical and stepped shafts. Rasch.na prochn. no.2:313-333 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Shafting)

31008
S/124/61/000/009/049/058
D234/D303

26.2120

AUTHOR: Shcheglov, A.A.

TITLE: On the problem of determining critical speeds of a shaft of variable cross-section

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 9, 1961, 41, abstract 9 V381 (V sb. Raschety na prochnost, no. 5, M., Mashgiz, 1960, 273-299)

TEXT: For determining critical speeds of a shaft of variable cross-section it is proposed replacing separate zones of the shaft with complicated outlines by conical zones and to use the theory of conical shafts. It is recommended replacing shaft zones situated between concentrated masses by a single conical zone. In the choice of several conical zones for the entire shaft well known conditions of coupling must be satisfied. Typical cases of coupling of shaft zones and various cases of shaft support are considered in detail. There is an example of design of a spindle, in which a

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VELIKOSLAVINSKIY, D.A.; POLKANOV, A.A., akademik,redaktor; YELISEYEV, N.A., professor, redaktor; SHCHEGLOV, A.D., redaktor.

Petrology of the Vyborg rapakivi massif. Trudy Lab.geol.dokem. no.3:3-141 '53. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Yelisayev).
(Baltic shield--Granite)

SHCHEGLOV, A. D.

USSR/Geology

Card : 1/1 Pub. 46 - 12/16

Authors : Shcheglov, A. D.

Title : About the E. E. Zakharov report entitled "Problem of classification of mineral resources"

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 4, 131 - 132, July - August 1954

Abstract : Discussion on the report by E. E. Zakharov dealing in the classification of mineral resources in accordance with geotectonic, geochemical and physico-chemical factors. Two USSR references (1952 and 1953).

Institution : ....

Submitted : November 21, 1953

SHCHEGLOV, A.D.

Vertical zonality of ore deposits. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 83 no.3:283-284 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Laboratoriya geologii uglya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Ore deposits)

15-57-3-3795

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 188 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shcheglov, A. D.

TITLE: More on the History of Studies of the Geological Structure of the Eastern Transbaikal Region (Yeshche raz k istorii izucheniya geologicheskogo stroyeniya vostochnogo Zabaykal'ya)

PERIODICAL: Inform. sb. Vses. n.-i. geol. in-t, 1955, Nr 2, pp 83-85

ABSTRACT: The author criticizes the paper of V. N. Kozerenko "The History of Studies of the Geological Structure of Eastern Trans-Baykal" presented in Voprosy geologii Azii. T. I. Moscow Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1954. In order to give a correct picture of the story of development of geological views on eastern Zabaykal'ye, one must consider the works of S. S. Smirnov and Yu. A. Bilibin. Excessive space is used by Kozerenko for the long discredited concepts of M. M. Tetyayev, Yu. M. Sheynman,

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15-57-10-14296

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 150 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shcheglov, A. D.

TITLE: Basic Geological Rules for the Distribution of Tungsten Deposits in the Southeastern Transbaikal (Osnovnyye geologicheskiye zakonomernosti razmeshcheniya vol'framovykh mestorozhdeniy v Yugo-Vostochnom Zabaykal'ye)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Materialy soveshchaniya geol. Vost. Sibiri i Dal'n. Vostoka po metodike geol. -s"yemochn. i poisk. rabot. Chita, 1956, pp 244-254

ABSTRACT: Five different groups of tungsten deposits are found in the southeastern Transbaikal region, all five differing from one another in the manner of their formation in space and time and all of them usually appearing under a definite set of tectonic-magmatic conditions.

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Basic Geological Rules (Cont.)

These five groups are: 1) Gold-scheelite deposits (with arsenopyrite and antimonite) are located in close proximity to the stock-like intrusions of granodiorites and quartz-diorites of the pre-batholitic age. It can be noted that the lower rocks are enriched with scheelite and the upper with gold. 2) Skarn scheelite deposits, located near fairly acid granitoids and localized at the contacts of the granitoids with the carbonate rocks. Large agglomerations of magnetite represent a characteristic peculiarity of this group. 3) Deposits of cassiterite-wolframite are the most widely distributed in this region. They are located near and are genetically related to the massifs of acid and ultra-acid granitoids in the zone of development of the sandstone-shale strata. 4) Actually, the wolframite and the wolframite-scheelite occurrences, which do not contain any traces of lead mineralization, are located in the proximity of small post-batholitic intrusions of granite-porphyries and the porphyry-like biotite granites formed under the near-surface conditions. Deposits of this group are normally located on the

Basic Geological Rules (Cont.)

limbs of the main anticlinical structures and are charcterized by their polystage mode of ormation and by the thorough development of their sulfides (including molybdenite). 5) The low-temperature deposits of fererite and scheelite with antimony and cinnabar extend through the zones of large tectonic faults and exhibit the usual lack of any visible relation to the intrusive rocks. These deposits are either of Cretaceous or, possibly, of Tertiary age and appear to be the youngest of the tungsten mineralizations in this region. Aside from the groups listed above, tungsten mineralizations appear in the southeastern Transbaikal region in some molybdenum and lead-zinc deposits, and also in some unusual pirrotine-scheelite ores of the skarn type, the genetic nature of which has not been clarified.

O.V. Bryzgalin

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SHCHEGLOV, A.D.

Some characteristics of the geological development of southeastern Transbaikalia. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.3:9-12 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Transbaikalia--Ore deposits)

15-57-7-9655

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 133 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shcheglov, A. D.

TITLE: Vertical Zoning of Some Tungsten Deposits of Trans-Baykal Region (K voprosu o vertikal'noy zonal'nosti nekotorykh vol'framovykh mestorozhdeniy Zabaykal'ya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. rud. mestorozhd. petrogr., mineralogii i geokhimii, 1956, Nr 3, pp 270-278.

ABSTRACT: This study involved ore bodies of three districts, lying at the contacts of ore-bearing intrusions of biotite granites with biotite-hornblende granites and schists. The greater part of the ore bodies lies in the host rock of the ore-bearing granites. In mineral composition, the ore bodies are divided into two groups. The first group is represented by veins which are essentially quartz-tungstenite, but which are complicated by earlier and higher-temperature ores of the first stages of mineralization. The second group

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Vertical Zoning of Some Tungsten Deposits (Cont.)

is represented by ore bodies of composition produced chiefly by later stages of mineralization which included sulfides, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and others. The formation of the ore bodies is associated with a multi-stage process of mineralization, interrupted by intermineralization movements. Six stages of mineralization are distinguished: 1) coarsely crystalline smoky quartz with large tabular tungstenite; 2) light gray quartz with tungstenite (the basic tungstenite stage); 3) the quartz-sulfide stage; 4) fine-grained quartz with tungstenite and fluorite; 5) chalcedony, sometimes with tungstenite; 6) the carbonate stage. It has been established that in a given ore-bearing district, ore bodies with different (direct or inverse) vertical zoning can be found. This is the result of the intermittent nature of the tectonic movements and ore formation. In ore bodies with inverse vertical zoning, the upper levels are composed of ores of the early stages of mineralization; at a depth of 30 m to 100 m these are replaced by ores with a large content of sulfides cementing the fragments of earlier minerals--the coarsely crystalline quartz and tungstenite. Ore bodies with inverse vertical zoning are, as a

Vertical Zoning of Some Tungsten Deposits (Cont.) 15-57-7-9655

rule, characterized by a uniform thickness, a solid structure, and sharp contacts with the host rock. Ore bodies with direct vertical zoning usually have a variable thickness, a banded structure, and indistinct, diffused contacts with the host rock. Inverse vertical zoning has also been established in one of the molybdenum deposits of trans-Baikal region. Here coarsely platy molybdenite is associated with the second stage of mineralization; a basic mass of sulfides and finely platy molybdenite is associated with the third stage.

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O. V. Bryzgalin

Age of the Gold Ore Deposits of the Zachikoyskaya (Cont.) 15-57-7-9663

recrystallization of the quartz; 2) formation of such minerals as actinolite, chlorite, garnet, zoisite, and finely platy biotite; 3) formation of zoisite streaks; 4) decrease in the amount of gold ore as the distance to the granitoids decreases.

Card 2/2

A. B. Belyavskiy

11-4-21/23

TITLE: Letter to the Editorial Board of "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geologicheskaya". (V redaktsiyu zhurnala "Izvestiya AN SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya")

the entire eastern area of eastern Trans-Baykal, and classified all Mesozoic intrusions as Palezoic. This claim is correct with regard to the Kadain, Urulyunguyev and several other plateaus of the Priargun zone, but can not be applied to the other large batholithic complex intrusions of the central Shilka-Argun region.

ASSOCIATION: -

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

SHCHEGLOV, A.D.

Geological characteristics of the distribution of ore deposits in western Transbaikalia. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.4:17-36 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Transbaikalia--Ore deposits)

SHCHEGLOV, A.D.

Genesis of wolframite deposits in Transbaikalia. Geol.rud. mestorozh. no.6:127-130 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Transbaikalia--Wolframite)

14(5) SOV/132-59-7-2/17

AUTHOR: Shcheglov, A.D.

TITLE: On the Fluorite Deposits of the Western Transbaykal Region

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 7, pp 5-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the regularities of occurrence of fluorite-bearing deposits discovered in the last few years, and studied by the Buryatskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (Buryat Geological Administration) of the Buryatskaya Autonomous Republic. The fluorite deposits of the Western Transbaykal region have been at present found only in the limits of the Caledonian folding zone situated in the north of the middle part of the Chikoy River, and separated in the south from the Hercynian folding zone by a system of large breaks. A specific feature of the Western Transbaykal region is the presence in it of large depressions of a northeast course filled with continental coal-bearing deposits of the so-called Gusinoye Ozero suite (Middle

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Jurassic - Lower Cretaceous Periods). It is composed of conglomerates, sandstones and sandy-schist formations with seams of effusive rocks. The fluorspar deposits are associated with the Caledonian folding zone and located mainly in zones of large regional breaks and, specifically, in places of conjunction of mesozoic depressions with large blocks of metamorphic Pre-Cambrian rocks. They occur in these metamorphic rocks, in Caledonian granitoids, in Upper-Paleozoic porphyrites and also in conglomerates and sandy-schistous rocks of the Gusinoye Ozero suite, which permits one to fix their age as Mesozoic. The fluorspar deposits of the region are of the quartz-fluorite type, and are of a simple mineral composition. One of the peculiarities of these deposits is that they were formed in several mineralization stages, proven by the intersection of veins of different age in the same ore bearing rock. As many as three mineralization stages were observed in Pervomayskoye, Kharasunskoye and Torey deposits. It is possible that more fluorite deposits would be discovered in the region of the

On the Fluorite Deposits of the Western Transbaykal Region

SOV/133-59-7-2/17

Kizhinga, Khilok and Uda rivers, where the Mesozoic continental deposits are also linked with the metamorphic Pre-Cambrian rocks. There is 1 map and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VSEGEI

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3(5)
AUTHOR: Shcheglov, A. D.

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TITLE: The Main Peculiarities of the Metallogeny of the Southern Part of West Transbaikalia (Glavnyye osobennosti metallogenii yuzhnoy chasti Zapadnogo Zabaykal'ya)

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ABSTRACT: In the country mentioned in the title the Caledonian and the Herzynian zones of folds can be clearly separated and distinguished. This holds especially for the geological structure and the metallogeny. The main part of the Caledonian zone of folds (in the north-west of the rivers Chikoy and Ingoda) is represented by various Lower Paleozoic intrusive formations. The boundary of this zone of folds towards the Herzynian zone is formed by a system of great Mesozoic depressions. Many iron ore deposits of different genetic type are connected with the Caledonian zone. Occurrences and ore manifestations of titanium, lead, zinc, and gold are of secondary importance. In contrast to the Caledonian zone of folds the metallogeny of which is poor and monotonous the Herzynian zone contains many and manifold occurrences of tin, tungsten, molybdenum, gold, fluorine, antimony

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in mercury. In the Middle Paleozoic time thick flysh-like masses of arenaceous schist rocks were formed in the Trans-Chikoy mountains and in the Dauriya chain in the course of the geosynclinal development of the Herzynian zone. They have up to now been preserved as great remnants of synclinorial structures and are as a rule separated from one another by great intrusions of acid and ultra-acid granites. These granites are in the middle course of the Chikoy river discordantly covered by Upper Permian littoral-marine sediments. The occurrence of single ores is separately discussed. The occurrence of tungsten, tin, molybdenum, and gold is interesting from the industrial point of view. Tungsten, molybdenum, and fluorite occur in the Herzynian zone of folds as well as in the Caledonian zone. Here they form stretched ore belts which are connected with greater tectonic faults. The above mentioned abrupt differences of the metallogeny of the two zones of folds are apparently due to the peculiarities of the sedimentation and the magmatism in either of these two structures. During the geosynclinal stage of the Caledonian zone sediment masses were formed which are enriched

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with carbonate material, as well as thick masses of calcareous rocks and dolomites. In contrast to this arenaceous schist-like flyshoid masses free from carbonate were formed in the Herzynian zone. The differences between the character of the intrusive rocks are as great. Basic intrusions and granites of increased basicity are characteristic of the Caledonian zone - acid and ultra-acid granitoids of the Herzynian zone of folds.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute)

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